

POPULAR AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

The progress of the republican movement in England is the subject of a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., who assumes to be the leader of that movement, to the London correspondent of the New York *World*, and is published in that paper. At the same time the details are given of a Fenian procession and meeting of some forty thousand in Hyde park, on Sunday, the 31st, in which the speakers berated the government quite roundly for its course towards the Fenian prisoners, forty-two of whom are alleged to be imprisoned in English jails and subjected to cruel treatment. The proclamation summoning the meeting declared its object to be to demand the release of these prisoners, and spoke of Mr. Gladstone as "the Bourbon of Ireland." At the last session of Parliament an act was passed to prevent the holding of public meetings in the parks of the metropolis, but there seemed to have been some doubt whether the law had yet come into operation. According to late cable dispatches one of the speakers at the demonstration has been fined for infringing the regulations for the protection of the public parks, though his counsel took an appeal to a higher court, and the regulations were not Greenwich and Clerkenwell, according to the action of the Government in prosecuting the Hyde Park speakers. A noticeable feature of the Hyde Park Fenian meeting was that it was presided over by an Englishman, and that as such he offered his hand to men of other nations, shaking hands with an Irishman, a scotsman and a German successively, amid great cheering, though it is mortifying that no American, in the absence of George Francis Train, had been employed for the occasion.

The English republican movement, as Mr. Bradlaugh, in his letter, seeks to impress upon the public, is not identified with the international association of workmen, and its progress is attempted to be shown by the grant of several concessions in the delivery of the lecture on "The International Workingmen's Association," after it had been denounced as treasonable by peers in the House of Lords, and by many members of Parliament. He states that at the last Birmingham election, his party threw out the candidate who refused to allow the royal family to be made the subject of impeachment. The reform party contended with riots instigated by their opponents. Mr. Bradlaugh says that he had conducted more than eighty orderly meetings. The press, he declares, is studiously reticent on the subject of these meetings, but they had elicited from Mr. Disraeli a special defense of monarchy. He considers it perfectly right to oust the present royal family, so it be tried only by parliamentary means. He has regarded the land question as the real battle-ground in Great Britain. He hopes that a republic will be postponed by liberal concessions on the part of the territorial aristocracy. He fears the battle with the royal family will be precipitated by the refusal of the landed nobility to make concessions in time to avert it. He prefers gradual steps, but there is one step, the breaking up of large estates, which has been long being postponed without a revolt on the part of the agricultural population. He now proposes to hold a national conference in some of the central towns, which will establish a British republican association affiliating with all the clubs. Mr. Bradlaugh declares himself and his movement to be tolerant in religious matters; politically, he says: "I hold the doctrine of a free church and a free State." The religious position is taken, according to the *World's* correspondent, to disarm the prejudices of many English republicans who do not wish to be led by an infidel.

We have seen no proof as yet that the great mass of the English people fear any change in their form of government. The agricultural question is, however, one practical and pressing interest. An iniquitous contract law still exists there that keeps the agricultural workers in a condition little above slavery. The organ of the Laborers' Union states that some friends of this class are making preparations by which at least half a million of the best farm-workers will be offered an immediate and attractive scheme of emigration to the colonies. At a recent meeting Stratford, the chairman, Mr. Henry Brooks, stated that there were 800,000 agricultural laborers in England, of whom 140,000 had joined the Union. If a third of the whole number were to emigrate, it would certainly tend to improve the condition of the others; and to emigrate is about the only step they can take unopposed. Hardy English peasants, who can plough and chop wood, are the very class wanted in Maryland and the Southern States where an average farm hand can earn more wages, besides good board, in a month, than a British field laborer receives in six months. Such emigration would, perhaps, be a shorter road to freedom and republicanism than can be obtained by Fenian meetings and republican agitation in England.

BEWARE OF GREEN WALL-PAPERS.—A physician in Western Massachusetts recently had a lady patient who, for several weeks, had been suffering from nausea, general prostration and other symptoms of slow poisoning. Failing to discover the cause of the symptoms, he saw the Hartford *Courant*, as a last resort, the doctor requested her to move from her chamber, the walls of which were covered with paper of a very light shade of green, so light indeed, that in the evening, it could scarcely be distinguished from white. After leaving the room the symptoms immediately disappeared, and the patient quickly recovered. A sample of the paper was forwarded for analysis to the State Chemist at Hartford (Mr. Joseph Hall, of the High School) and was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. Mr. Hall obtained the poison in the various forms of metallic arsenic, yellow tartarsulphite, silver arsenite and arsenious acid or common white arsenic. He estimates that every square foot of this innocent-looking paper contained an amount of the poison equivalent to five grains of arsenious acid, or double the fatal dose for an adult person. This, in the moist, warm weather of last July and August, was ample sufficient to keep the air of a room constantly impregnated with the poison, and any person occupying such a room would be as certainly poisoned as though the arsenic had been taken into the stomach.—*Scribner's American*.

OREGON, in October, 1871, exported direct into England \$285,503.55 worth of wheat; and to South American ports over \$35,000 worth of grain. Oregon also sends into British North America not less than 200,000 bushels of grain to be used there.

SCIENTIFIC.

COLORADO.

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

An Indiana mechanic has invented and applied for a patent on a vehicle, intended to carry freight or passengers over ordinary streets or roads, the propelling power of which is a small machine weighing less than one hundred pounds, but being capable of moving heavily loaded wagons up any grade likely to be encountered in our country highways. The motive power is a spring, and the machine is wound up like a clock. The inventor claims that the vehicle will run fifteen miles at a single winding.

W. H. DALL, of the U. S. Coast Survey, has been making explorations of late among the Aleutian Islands, and has discovered various remains of prehistoric natives, such as lamps, knives, spoons, arrow-heads, hearthstones, and skeletons. Around the sites of ancient villages he found several specimens of peculiar ways of burial. In certain places a sort of cave was formed under everlasting rocks, and here were put the bodies of the dead, buried and gayly dressed. Some of them were covered entirely with wooden armor. Several of the caves had a theatrical appearance; the bodies of renowned hunters were placed in canoes, armed and apparently wowing. Women were buried in the ground, and their bodies were wrapped about the walls, seeming to beat the drums to whose rough music their fellows once danced in Winter.

GLASS OF VENICE.—A glass-spinner of Vienna manufactures glass which he spins into threads finer than cotton fiber or that spun by the silkworm. Great dexterity and constant care are required, and it is very trying to the sight of the spinner. The wheel he uses is five Austrian yards in diameter, and he runs off three thousand yards a minute. The glass yard is sold for one dollar and thirty-six cents in gold, an ounce. This thread is nearly as fine as silk lint. It is used as a substitute for wool wrappings by patients suffering from the gout, and it is said by chemists and speculators for filtering, as it resists acid and heat. The thread has lately been woven into cushions, carpet, tablecloths, shawls, neckties and other garments, also for weaving figures in brocaded silk and satin. *"Now is the world fit for a shadow."*

THE HOOT CROP.—It is a good idea to use one pound of sugar with four pounds of fruit, and enough water, where heated, to keep the fruit from burning. The can should be soldered or sealed with sealing-wax, or cement made of equal parts of resin, beeswax and tallow. Sealing-wax is best as such cans have grooved rims.

How to boil the fruit and how much sugar to use:

Time for Boiling. Sugar to Quince. 5 minutes.

Cherry. 6 minutes. 6 oz.

Strawberry. 8 minutes. 6 oz.

Whortleberry. 5 minutes. 5 oz.

Rhubarb. 30 minutes. 4 oz.

Peaches, white. 15 minutes. 4 oz.

Imperial grapes. 25 minutes. 8 oz.

Tomatoes. 10 minutes. 10 oz.

Quinces. 8 minutes. 8 oz.

Quince, sliced. 15 minutes. 10 oz.

Persons BITES.—Prof. ANDERSON's DEMADOR. Instantly cures Bee Stings, Wasp Stings and Mosquito Bites. It neutralizes the poisons of all insects. Painless and momentary. It should be applied at once. The writer has used it many times without a shadow of a doubt. Dr. Pierce's Nasal Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douches are the only way to reach the upper and back canals where the bites of insects are located. The Remedy is a nostril spray, and the Douches are nostril sprays. Both are nostril sprays.

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JOYFULNESS IN TRIFLES.—Habits are not formed by single but by repeated acts. Holiness is never attained by a sudden start. It is the consequence of faithfulness in little things. It implies a discipline continually exercised—the opportunities faithfully employed by the earnest, which have been squandered by the careless. A holy tone of mind, inner peace, firmness in the moment of temptation, calmness in the hour of sorrow, heroic self-sacrifice in a sudden emergency, are results which spring from numberless little acts of faithfulness. They are just the aggregate consequence of hours of prayer, of many an earnest battle with self, of watchful obedience, and of a communion with God which has been a matter of culture. The quickness with which temptation is

is a result of training. Like the accomplished swordsmen, the proper guard comes to him like an instinct. A truly holy character is only attained by attention to details. Advance in it is made step by step, on the knees, in the closet, amid the bustle of life, by a study of seeming trifles, and only, by God's grace, through "faithfulness in the least." Experience of life may also teach us that men do not become bad all at once. The decline is gradual, often almost imperceptible. A pampered childhood, leading to self-indulgence and unbridled appetite in youth, naturally prepares the way for a depraved manhood. Or the little falsehoods, the little untruths, the little lies, end in the dishonorable career of the worthless. Nor in such palpable matters as these, but in minor things, how well we can often trace our own failure in greed to unfaithfulness in little things. We have yielded to some sudden temper, and destroyed that we have not only destroyed all spiritual peace within, but that we have stirred up such drugs of evil as have rendered our hearts like a muddy pool, reflecting nothing calm or good, and making all communion with God impossible. Or, by the omission of private devotion, we discover ourselves drifting into a careless habit, in which, accustomed to yield more and more to dilatoriness and sloth, and then ensues the fatal result of a character hardened and worldly. No spasmodic effort now and then can restore such. Recovery must come only by the slow process of attention to details. Therefore, if we would truly advance toward the great result of goodness let us seek to be faithful in the least. If we mean to be more than hollow make-believers, let us be dreaming only of wonderful occasions, or waiting circumstances which may never arise. Let us rather walk close with God, and in fact, nearly all the Western and Southwestern States we have accounts of a marked increase this year, and the approaching season promises to be one of unusual activity. This

INCREASE IN THE HOG CROP.—It is a natural result of the abundant corn harvest of the year past and the increasing of weather have done much to give rise to consumption. But there are thousands of persons who, owing to the increased cost of living, are compelled to eat less. The weak in life's wild battle to endure. When mind can send its rays of fire brightness, when body can bear the stern, sad soul; when heart can beat with a strong, true, honest love, then comes the golden age. Come on, you sons of toil, come on, you daughters of toil, come on, you sons of toil, come on, you daughters of toil.

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HICKMAN COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY
George Warren,
OFFICE:
On the corner of Jackson and Kentucky
sts. (up stairs.)

The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.
GEORGE WARREN, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1872.

MANY of our Kentucky papers are discussing the subject of a state convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State. This proposition will be before the present Legislature, which is to assemble in January, and will demand largely the time of this adjourned session. The main argument in favor of a general convention is to harmonize our State constitution with the Federal constitution. Doubtless, however, if the convention is called many other questions will be brought into range, such as ballot voting, loaning the credit of the State, &c., &c.

The suggestion is made that the Hickman City Council take one step forward toward securing a general convention by appointing a committee authorized to communicate with our Charleston and Missouri neighbors, and jointly submit the enterprise to the two railroads interested, so that we may know of a certainty the exact prospects; and if any prospects, what is to be done? This would bring matters to a point, and cost the city but little if anything. There are those who consider this connection "the key to the situation," and if it is let us learn the combination necessary to move the springs.

Mr. COX'S Specie Payment Bill.

Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced a bill in Congress last week, which provides that on and after the 1st day of April, 1873, United States Treasury notes shall cease to be a legal tender in payment of debts, public or private, except for those contracted after February 25, 1862, and before the 1st day of January, 1873, and except in payment of taxes, interest, &c., due or to become due to the United States. It requires the Secretary to withdraw from circulation monthly and to destroy after the 1st day of —, 1873, not less than — millions of Treasury notes until the whole amount thereof is destroyed.

The Centennial Exposition.

The proposition for a great Exposition to be held in Philadelphia during several months of the year 1876, the hundredth anniversary of American Independence appears to drag rather heavily. The ten millions of stock necessary to get up this grand display, and which was apportioned among the several States, is not taken up with anything like the avidity, the projectors of the enterprise contemplated. The reports submitted to the Philadelphia Committee in session in Philadelphia a few days ago expose a lack of wariness for which they unprepared, enterprised York Tribune regards the prospects as black enough; if these reports are to be taken as an index of its probable success. Sixteen of the States, says that paper, turned their backs and made no reply whatever to the demand upon them for subscription, among which were the newest and oldest Southern States. Half a dozen plead poverty.

Common Schools in Kentucky.

The pro rata amount of the School Fund in Kentucky, with a total census of pupil children of 405,427, was \$230 per capita for the school year ending June 30, 1872. It is easy to see that this small sum is barely sufficient to cover the expenses of giving the mere rudiments of education if all the children attend the schools. The average number reported for the past two or three years, however, has been 370,000, and the average number attending schools has not been over 111,000.

Immigration.

Our Kentucky exchanges generally complain that our State Legislature sadly neglects the interest of the State by not establishing a bureau for the encouragement of immigration, urging in impressive tones that something should be done to divert a portion of the immense tide of population which is sweeping on to the great West, and direct it to the fertile soil and genial climate of Kentucky. This is well, and meets with our hearty endorsement.

But what is that something? We had as well deal in plain facts. The cause of immigration to the West, instead of to Kentucky, is not because of the superior climate or soil of that section, but because of the cheapness of lands. Our news-paper friends suggest to the Legislature the plan of a bureau which will bring lands in Kentucky to an approximate cheapness with Western states? If they can the work of an immigration Bureau is at once feasible and practicable. If however its mission is only to establish an agency in Europe, at the expense of the State, affording some ambitious tourist, a pleasant sojourn in some of the European capitals, whose only duties will be to write a few learned disquisitions back to the Governor, and draw his salary to pay traveling expenses, then the whole thing is impractical and nonsensical, and we hope members will see the situation well before countenancing any such scheme. Whenever the scheme can be made practical and within the range of common sense, then we are all in favor of it.

The French government has promised, by stipulations annexed to the treaty of Frankfurt, that it will deliver to Prussia on the 31st of December, a list of all the Alsatians and Lorrainers who have chosen such nationality. This list comprises not less than 300,000 names. It will fill up one 300-page print, and will cost 120,000 francs.

County Roads.

The question of building and keeping up county roads by direct taxation is likely to form a prominent question in the approaching session of our State Legislature. We have had our say on the subject, and would like to have short communications from our farmer and landowners, giving their views and opinions, that our representatives in voting may have full light.

The representative who shall put in shape a system of road working, which will insure good roads, equality in the building and keeping up of the same, and at the same time general and immediate satisfaction, will well deserve a civic crown. If our people would force their local representatives to give more heed to these local questions of improvement, and less to general politics, our State would be much the better by it. The bone of our State Legislature is too much politics. Our representatives and senators are no sooner elected than they ingratiate themselves in national politics, expand a few tools of influence, and especially called up contributions for the use of the army.

Now is the Time to SUBSCRIBE!

J. W. GOURLEY is a subscriber for

all newspapers and magazines published in this country or Europe at published prices.

W. A. WOOD is not head clerk in a law office, announced.

He has no voice and about which majority of them know as little as a moon sick calf, and to the neglect of local questions and improvement.

The object of this article is to attract attention of our land owners and tax payers to the question of a change in the system of our public roads. That the present system is inefficient will admit; but the remedy is the question? If those interested, those whom we intend this article, will not consider the matter, and put forward some plan to secure good roads, presently incompetent men will seize the necessity of relief from bad roads, and thrust upon the State a system more obnoxious and less beneficial than the present.

The Election the 30th.

We shall issue no paper next week, and therefore, in this issue, call attention to the notification of the commissioners, calling for an election of seven directors under the charter of the Mississippi Lenoir Company, to manage the affairs of said company for one year. This will effect a permanent organization, and the Board chosen will be fully empowered to do any and everything according to the provisions of the charter. The commissioners fix Monday, the 30th inst., as the day for the election of a permanent Board. We beg the friends interested to give the water their attention, so that competent and efficient officers may be chosen.

The enterprise is of vast importance to this section, and especially to the town of Hickman, and we say in all candor that success depends upon the vigor and capacity of the Board chosen. Monday week. We not only want capable men, but men who will add to a willingness to work, and who believe in steady success.

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Election Notice.

AN ELECTION HAVING BEEN ORDERED and held in Fulton County, Ky., for the purpose of ascertaining the names of said persons owing debts to the extent of \$100 or more, to overflow, between the City of Hickman, and the Tennessee State line, as to the amount of the same, was held on the 20th instant, at the seat of the Kentucky Legislature approved January 20th, 1872, and which election resulted in the acceptance of the following resolutions of the acceptors:

Now, we, Commissioners under said act, give notice that on the 30th last, at the City Hall, in the City of Hickman, Fulton County, Ky., an election will be held for the purpose of electing seven Directors to manage and conduct the business of said company, until their successors shall be chosen. All persons entitled to vote are requested to attend and vote at said election for said Directors.

A. D. COOPER, Compt.

HICKMAN, KY., Dec. 6, 1872.—I.

A Wonderful Man.

This man has a long speech in the person of Mr. George Thomas, a Brazilian who has been establishing the people of Port Huron by his remarkable internal make-up and stupendous strength. He can move his heart to any part of his body, at pleasure, and even stop its beating for nearly sixty seconds.

He has two sets of ribs, one of which he can move from his position to the front of his body, covering the abdomen. He causes a revolving motion of the bowels both upward and downward, the abdomen undulating, and resembling the corrugating motion of a frog or a piece of cold wet sand. He can move his heart to any part of his body, and pulse that for a short time out cannot discern that he has any.

Another wonderful thing he does is to bend an iron bar five eights of an inch in thickness by striking it across his left arm. The muscles of his arm he so contracts that the flesh feels as hard as wood.

He has been examined thoroughly by scientific men in America and Europe, and both are alike thunderstruck by the phenomenon.

He has a brother who is six feet tall, and from his position to the front of his body, covering the abdomen. He causes a revolving motion of the bowels both upward and downward, the abdomen undulating, and resembling the corrugating motion of a frog or a piece of cold wet sand.

He can move his heart to any part of his body, and pulse that for a short time out cannot discern that he has any.

There was nothing remarkable about their mother, but their father was apparently destitute of life.

He has a brother who is six feet tall, and from his position to the front of his body, covering the abdomen. He causes a revolving motion of the bowels both upward and downward, the abdomen undulating, and resembling the corrugating motion of a frog or a piece of cold wet sand.

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NOTICE!

THE HICKMAN LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, will open positively at 7 P.M., on Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1873. All members are respectfully requested to come forward and pay the balance of their subscription before the above date. Only those who have paid their subscription in full will be entitled to chances in the drawing for the Forty Dollar Music Box; all the other numbers will be thrown out before the drawing takes place.

The Drawing will take place in Frenz's Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan. 1st, 1873, all members are requested to present.

WILLIAM FRENZ, Librarian.

No Paper Next Week.

There will be no paper issued next week from this office, because of the demands of all hands for Christmas holidays. Our next publication will be Saturday, January 4, 1873.

THERE were 159 cases of small-pox in Memphis, Tenn.

The Mississippi river is lower than is remembered by the oldest inhabitants.

A LARGE lot of railroad implements are being received at this point for work on the Mississippi Central in the upper part of this county.

THE scarcity of water, though somewhat relieved by the little rain Tuesday night, still greatly inconvenience farmers in some localities.

THE Dyersburg Progress chronicles the death of Mrs. Harris, aged 72, on Tuesday, twenty-four hours after the death of her husband, Rev. G. W. D. Harris, aged 75. The venerable couple had lived together fifty three years.

We say to the parents of Hickman—unless your little sons are stopped from jumping on and off trains at the depot while in motion, you will mourn the death of a child one of these days. Mother, warn your son, he may be him.

Promised Worth \$3 CO.

All subscribers to Godey's Lady's Book for the year 1873, will receive the beautiful Chromo "Our Darling" free of charge. Subscriptions received by the undersigned at published rates.

J. H. DAVIS.

OUR enterprising friends Overton & Steele, have bought themselves a steamboat, and propose to put it forth with regularity in the trade between this point and Cairo. The name of their new steamer is the Glasgow, and it is to be commanded by Capt. Jas. A. Overton. It is a nice little stern wheeler, of sufficient capacity, and altogether well conditioned. Success all around.

Latest Novelty.

Come and see it.

Just opened for inspection.

25 cent Counter,

RICE & BRO.

GEN. Atkins, Dr. Dixon and W. J.

Gen. Rogers, of Calloway coun-

try, who has been in the McCracken

county jail about a year, has been paroled by President Grant, the president holding it to be injurious to

the cause of freedom.

THE late Rev. G. W. D. Harris, for

over a quarter of a century presiding

over the Methodist Episcopal

Church of the District of Dyersburg,

and who died near that place last week,

was the only remaining brother of ex-

Governor Isham G. Harris, of Mem-

phis.

Fair and Thrifty Warning.

All those indebted to me, by note or account, are earnestly requested to pay up, and much oblige,

S. N. WHITE.

Mr. Smith, president of the H. & B. Railroad was advertised to address the people of Union City, Tuesday last, in the interest of his narrow gauge rail-road from Cairo to Ship Island, through that place. The narrow gauge line will be completed about the 1st of January.

The best and most appropriate Christ-

mas or New Years present is a year sub-

scription to the Hickman Library and

Reading Room. Terms \$5.00 for one year

or \$3.00 for six months. Regulations of

the Hickman Library and Reading Room,

(which will be strictly enforced), can be

seen at Wm. Frenz's Book Store, Clinton Street, Hickman, Ky.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.

Owing to want of time, the entertain-

ment of the Good Templars has been

deferred to the nights of the 1st and

2nd of January next. From prepara-

tions now in progress, we feel warrant-

ed in saying it will be a highly agree-

able and entertaining affair, worthy the

encouragement and patronage of all

who wish to spend a pleasant evening.

The tableaux are in full taste, happy

in design, and some possessing a beau-

tiful moral. The charades are not

pointless, but present some practical

hits, applicable to the present age, and

which we know will be appreciated.

The music, both vocal and instrumental

will be of the best quality that Hick-

man can furnish, and adapted to the

occasion, so as to please the varied

tastes of all present.

The Hickman band and string bands

have consented to assist in the exercises,

and we all know, that they could make

a splendid evenings entertainment,

without aid from any other source.

The programme for the second night

will be an entire change from the first.

The public are invited, as the doors

will be thrown open to all.

Interesting to Everybody.

The goods advertised below having been

detained on a boat account of low wa-

ter, have just been received:

WE ARE OFFERING

10,000 pair heavy Canton Plan-

nel Drawers, 50 cent each.

5,000 Linen Bed Sheets, 15 cent.

5,000 Linen Cloth Sheets, 15 cent.

10,000 New Island Pillow Slips, 15 cent.

2,000 Knit Coats, 100 cent.

1,000 Milliner's Caps, 50 cent.

1,000 White Flannel Shirts, 15 cent.

1,000 White Linsey Shirts, 15 cent.

6,000 pair Army Shirts, 15 cent.

50,000 Linen Straps, 50 cent each.

2,000 Dress Coats, 25 cent.

1,000 Cavalry Trousers, 25 cent.

1,000 Cavalry Pants, 25 cent.

1,000 Cavalry Caps, 25 cent.

1,000 Cavalry Socks, very large.

These goods are now and perfect.

Housekeepers will do well to call and

examine the Linen Sheets, Sacks, Caps,

Bags, Shirts, &c., &c.

RICE & BRO.

For the Hickman Courier.

CITY ELECTION.

The time of holding the election for Mayor and a board of Councilmen is near at hand, and doubtless there are many reviving the question as to whom they should vote. It is very proper and right that they should vote, for in the selection of Mayor and Councilmen, to a considerable degree, depends the welfare and prosperity of the city. The best way it is said to judge men, is by their acts—acts speak louder than words. If acts be the proper criterion to judge by, then why should not the present board be re-elected? It is made up of some of the largest tax payers, and represents as well as the strongest citizens of the city. The management of the interests of the city has never been better. The work done the present year has been of a most necessary and important character; and what has been accomplished has been done well. No loose dirt has been left to be carried away by the first heavy rains—all grading and filling, or nearly so, has been done by gravel. No work has been undertaken that could not be paid for promptly. No hawking of city checks and loss to the laborers. The treasurer reports not a check has been presented that has not been cashed on its first presentation. All this speaks well for the management of the city's affairs under the rule they have adopted to pay as they go and what they do.

Health by Good Living.

EVERY person having the amount of one dollar and fifty cents to spend on a useful book, should buy a copy of "Health by Good Living." For sale by J. H. Davis.

Holiday Presents.

We are offering our stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, and Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices. Parties wishing to secure holiday presents would do well to call and examine goods and prices.

J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

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